

night, the mercury at Janesville hit  
 the low mark of 8 above at 8 a. m.  
 Thursday. It started a rapid rise  
 11 a. m., reaching 32 by 1 p. m.  
 Janesville thermometer readings:  
 Thursday, Jan. 12:

8 a. m.	8
9 a. m.	10
10 a. m.	12
11 a. m.	13
Noon	13























by Wheeler

# The Guarded Heights

By WADSWORTH CAMP

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## SYNOPSIS

Thrown out of a job in his father's liver because of failure, George Morton becomes horse wrangler for Old Planter, rich and arrogant. The youth falls in love with Sylvia Planter, and when she falls from her horse, he kisses her. This brings on a fight. Morton leaves, goes to Princeton and determines on a college education. He makes the football team. Sylvia, with intense devotion and the aid of a tutor, George Bally.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

The quarterback managed to bring him down on the eight-yard line; then lost him; yet, before George could get to his feet others had

## True Detective Stories

### TEN YEARS LATER

One of the first acts of William J. Flynn after taking charge of the New York office of the United States secret service was to order the arrest of two Italians, Vincenzo Lupo and Giuseppe Morello, on charges of manufacturing and passing counterfeit money. But the St. Paul anti-trust case, such a move, had taken care that their trails were well covered, and at the trial they produced a block of witnesses who swore to alibi which effectually prevented a conviction.

As Morello and his companion passed out of the courtroom, after the case against them had been dismissed, Lupo remarked in a voice loud enough for Flynn to overhear: "Those pigs of American detectives haven't the brains to get the evidence they need. They'll never land us."

The man who later became the head of the secret service said nothing at the time.

It was three years before Flynn again came into contact with the two men, and again the federal forces had to be content with the losing end of the argument.

This time the case was the famous one of the "Morrison Five"—five-dollar bills printed in precise imitation of the currency issued by the National Iron bank of Morrisville, N. J. Flynn's men found that the trail led directly into "Little Italy" in New York, right up to the door of a grocery store owned by Giuseppe de Primo. But there, apparently, it disappeared into the air.

Flynn investigated the matter very carefully from the ground, but the only suspicious circumstance that he could discover was that De Primo was importing a much larger quantity of olive oil than his business appeared to warrant. On occasion, a few barrels of olive oil is usually imported in barrels and then canned or bottled on this side—the empty cans being shipped from Italy ready for use.

Feeling certain that there must be some connection between the olive oil and the mysterious counterfeiters, Flynn first tapped several of the barrels consigned to De Primo. But these were filled with the same olive oil of the precise quality mentioned in the bills of lading. Then, merely to make certain that he had not neglected any possible angle of the case, the secret service men tipped open the boxes of "empty cans." Instantly the mystery was solved. The cans contained roll upon roll of the "Morrison Five," manufactured in Italy.

In the rooming which followed this discovery, Lupo and Morello were gathered in by the government agents and charged with passing counterfeit money. It was a moral certainty that the two Sicilians had a hand in the plot. But Flynn suspected that they were the ring-leaders—but none of the others would implicate them, even to save themselves. De Primo and his associates went to the penitentiary, but Lupo and Morello walked out of the courtroom still sneering at the "brainless American detectives."

During the years that followed, counterfeiting operations and Black Hand murders, extortion and blackmail of all kinds were almost traced to Lupo and Morello—almost. Apparently they worked as far west as Chicago and south to New Orleans, but every time the police or government agents started to close in on them, the pair slipped out through some legal loophole prepared in advance.

It was nine years after the original Lupo Morello case that Flynn got wind of the fact that the Italian colony in New York was planning a big counterfeiting coup. The only thing lacking, according to the information which reached government headquarters, was a printer.

A few days later, a young Italian named Comita, who had claimed to be a printing expert who had been forced to leave Italy on account of participation in a number of Mafia outrages, applied to Lupo for a position. The recruit was put through a grilling cross-examination, but Flynn had seen to it that he was supplied with the proper answers to all the questions, and it wasn't long before the secret service had an operative planted in the very heart of the counterfeiting plot.

Comita reported that the gang was operating from a small farm near Highland, N. Y., and that thousands of dollars in spurious currency was ready to be released.

But Lupo, he added, "is preparing to take a trip to Italy and won't be back until the spring."

"Very well," replied Flynn, "we can wait. Just lay low until he returns. Then we'll nail the whole bunch."

It was early in the following year—10 years after the first arrest and release of the Lupo-Morello combination—that the secret service sprung its trap and rounded up 18 Italians. During the trial which followed, physicians and other witnesses swore to alibi which had been previously prepared. But the government, aided by Comita's first-hand evidence and the testimony of the men who had been trailing the Italians, proved every point in its case, though it took the evidence of 300 people to do it.

As a result, Lupo and Morello went to the federal prison in Atlanta for 25 years, and Flynn was well satisfied with the 150 per cent interest upon his original investment of 10 years' work.

"A Shine In Every Drop"

Get a Can TO-DAY From Your Hardware or Grocery Dealer



## High Price Butter—Low Price Karo

Karo is selling at prices even lower than the low pre-war prices, and you'll find it more economical than ever

THERE'S nothing the children like better than plenty of delicious, rich Karo, spread on bread, or served with pancakes or biscuits, these cool mornings.

Karo is so much less expensive than butter—there's no comparison between them. It is one of the most wholesome and nutritious foods you could possibly give the children.

Keep the pitcher of Karo on the table all the time, and let the children have all they want. See how strong and rosy they'll grow—and how full of life and energy they'll be.

Tell the grocer to send your Karo around today.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.  
205 E. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.



## MINUTE MOVIES

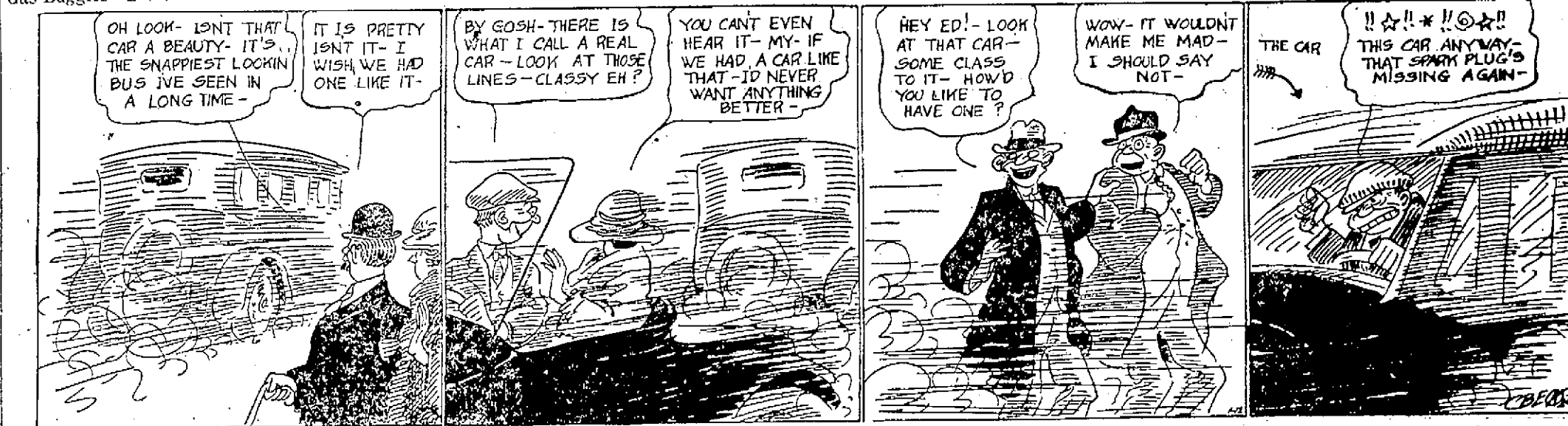
(Copyright 1920 by George Mathew Adams—Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.)



Gas Buggies—Some of us will never know.

Copyright, 1920, by New Era Features.

By Beck



## "Tinker Bob" Stories

by Carlyle H. Holcomb

MANY CREATURES IN THE FOREST

When Mr. Moon shone fully upon the fellow who was trying to turn Chief Porky over, Tinker Bob saw for the first time someone who was not familiar to him. He was long of body, with very short legs. He had a long tail, and his fur was as long as that of Willie Souver. He thought it would be brown-black in color if the sun could shine on it. He acted like the wonderful Mr. Weasel, the Great.



Teddy was not anxious to get into the fight.

while indicating that there were some larger creatures watching the fight from the darkened thicket.

Tinker Bob was anxious to see just what the Chief of the Forest would do if the enemy was successful in turning him over. That was the reason the other creatures of the forest were gathered there. They too were interested in the chief for they knew him to be a fellow that allowed everyone to go their way unmolested. I can tell you truthfully that Chief Porky had many friends amongst the forest creatures, for in his work for

the King he had helped many of them out of just such trouble as this.

It was only a little while till the King saw the form of Red Fox in the shadows. He had arrived and was anxiously watching the proceedings of this wicked fellow who sought to take the life of the Chief of the Forest.

Now Reddy was not anxious to get into the fight, for he knew that the Hunter's Dog was afraid of this furry forest dweller and that many more of the folks who walked the forest paths were ever ready to get

out of the way when he was seen in the distance. The trouble was that he was not always seen and when he came into sight he was so close that no one was able to get out of his path.

He was a fast runner, and had at different times molested the Rabbit family. Jack the Rabbit had cautioned his children about this dangerous fellow and they were even more afraid of him than of Red Fox. The only thing that saved them was that he seldom went out on his beaten path

and so long as they didn't get in the road they were safe.

"Look there!" cried Tinker Bob, "he has jumped fairly upon him."

Wednesday—Red Fox Appears as Chief Porky Is Turned Over.

## THRILLING.

Our memory goes back to the time when our idea of a fast life was to stand on the corner and say, in full and rather scared voice, to girls who chanced to pass, "Ah there!"—Ohio State Journal.



## ALL WINTER COATS at Greatly Reduced Prices

KNOWING as we do the magnitude of the value-giving possibilities of this sale, we urge that you give it earnest consideration. The garments featured are the sort your best judgment will approve. Distinctive styles, yet sufficiently conservative to serve satisfactorily through another season. Well chosen colors, excellent materials, good linings, high grade from collar to hem.

1 DOZEN LONG PLUSH COATS AT ..... \$10.00  
ALL CLOTH COATS ..... HALF PRICE  
NEW TAFFETA DRESSES ..... \$25.00 to \$37.50

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very de-







## CALLAHAN URGES VOCATION SCHOOLS

Crying Need Now Is for Education That Will Provide Living.

(By Associated Press.)  
Milwaukee—Increased opportunities for vocational education and vocational guidance must be afforded the children of Wisconsin, as the professional and clerical occupations are filled by persons of academic training, John Callahan, state superintendent of public instruction, declared here in an address before the Vocational Association of the Middle West.

"As we approach the time when a major percentage of the young people of the state avail themselves of the opportunities of secondary education, it becomes absolutely necessary," Mr. Callahan said, "to widen the opportunities afforded in our secondary schools in order that we may not continue the process of funneling them into the clerical and professional lines."

Industries Must Provide  
"As far as the state of Wisconsin is concerned, we have passed the time when there is room for all of them in those lines. A large proportion must make their living in industries of some kind."

"As a result of this situation, it naturally follows that vocational opportunity and vocational guidance must be provided in our secondary schools to a greater extent as time goes on. With more young people of secondary school age in the state outside of schools than in them, other methods of vocational training must be provided."

"These people must be given all that can be given them in some other way, in part-time continuation school, in apprenticeship which is connected with schools, and later in the evening schools."

"Perhaps the first obligation of the state is to see that these children have such training as will place them in the position to make an honest living. At the same time they should be given the kind of education that may be expected to train them how to live, giving them some notion of their responsibilities to the state and to society."

Equitable Distribution of Taxation  
"Among the responsibilities that all persons should assume is that of paying for a more equitable distribution of the tax burdens of the state as far as education is concerned in order that the people of the poorest districts may have more nearly the opportunities afforded those of the more wealthy districts; a more thorough enforcement of the attendance laws in order that young people may reach the age when they must become self-supporting with a better equipment than they now possess in many cases."

Mr. Callahan urged the professional teachers of the state to assume greater responsibilities for promoting education and training children. He pointed out how the laws of the state

had provided for broader education and extended requirements for compulsory part time education, until Wisconsin now leads the nation in this regard.

### Send Them a Copy

The review of 1931 will be covered in the Gazette's issue of Saturday, Jan. 14. Relatives and friends will enjoy reading it. Place your order now with agents, news stands or at the Gazette office. Price, 5 cents per copy. Photo, 7c.

### WON'T FAVOR BONUS UNTIL SOURCE OF SUPPLY IS FOUND

Continued from Page 1.  
The debt. The funding bill only authorizes negotiations. It doesn't insure payment. Then it will become necessary for the American commission to discuss with the allies the assets available.

Allice Payling Ruhl.  
Indeed, Mr. Harding is eager to have this authority to negotiate before the big economic conference takes place at Geneva in March. For the time being he is withholding acceptance of the invitation to that conference because he wants to show the business men of the United States and the agriculturalists and all others who look forward hopefully to the effects on American business of the Geneva conference that the United States is powerless to enter the conference unless the funding bill has passed.

The president let it be known that he believes eventually a satisfactory funding of the foreign debt will be possible. He never refers to cancellation. He never suggests any discounting by America of this indebtedness. He does feel, however, that it would be hazardous to place our reliance on the immediate flow of any substantial revenue from the allies to the United States, sufficient at any rate to pay a soldier bonus, the cost of which has been variously estimated at upwards of a billion dollars.

Interest Payments.  
The United States has hesitated to cut for interest payments in gold because of the certain ill-effects which a draining of Europe's gold would have on international exchange. The fear is that a sudden import of gold would knock the bottom out of such export trade as America has and produce a near-panic such as was experienced about a year ago when Europe began cancelling orders for cotton, agricultural products and manufactured goods. Not long ago a British official proposed to Secretary Mellon that some gold be shipped as payment on the interest of the British debt but the secretary of the treasury is quoted as having nervously answered "No, thanks."

No Gold, But Bonds.  
It may be of course that when the allies and the United States arrange for the funding of the debt, no gold will be shipped but a new issue of bonds will be made which will be guaranteed by the allied powers to the United States and which in turn may be sold by our government at an attractive rate of interest in order to get sufficient money to pay a soldier bonus but most everybody believes the time for such a move is far in the future. Finances are not strong enough yet to stand such a strain and probably will not be for two or three years.

Congress and Soldier.  
Meanwhile the members of Congress who are up for re-election next fall feel that they must do something to placate the soldier vote. Mr. Harding knows the attitude of a member of Congress on the eve of election and sympathizes with the effort to get something done. But on the other hand, he knows also that Republican sentiment generally is not altogether pleased with the new revenue bill and that the demand for lower taxation is still strong. It's a question therefore of pleasing one group or class with the chances of antagonizing the business and other elements of the country who by their contributions and votes make Republican victories possible. The Democratic opposition to the bonus too, Secretary Houston of the last administration fought it.

Only Protect Vote.  
So the soldier would have small comfort in turning from one party to the other except as a protest vote. The prospects are that Congress may act and square itself with the electorate but that Mr. Harding will take the responsibility of disappointing it on the ground that a sound method for raising the necessary funds will not have been provided.

## DEEP WATERWAY PROGRAM IS MADE

Madison Conference of All Interests to Bring Out Many Speakers.

(By Associated Press.)  
Madison—The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway project will be discussed by representatives of engineers, farmers and business men at the Wisconsin waterways meeting here next Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The day's program is taken up with addresses which are expected to be in attendance from all parts of the state with the importance of the proposed deep waterway both to Wisconsin and to the entire middle west. Resolutions endorsing the project and assuring Wisconsin representatives in congress of the backing of their constituents in all efforts they make to secure favorable and early action on the proposal will be adopted.

Blaine to Address Meeting  
C. A. Lamoreux, Ashland, chairman of the Wisconsin deep waterways commission, will preside at the morning session. Governor J. J. Blaine will give an address of welcome, followed by H. C. Gardner, Chicago, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association, who will talk on the work of that organization. Prof. D. W. Stout, leading hydraulic engineer and member of the University of Wisconsin engineering staff, will speak on the engineering

possibilities of the project. Transportation will be discussed by J. J. Bloomer, secretary of the traffic department of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

The luncheon session at noon will be presided over by Harry Southoff, executive secretary to Governor Blaine. Magnus Swenson, American representative of the Norwegian American shipping line, will speak on the possibilities of lakes to ocean navigation at this session. Agricultural interests. Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture will tell of the interest of agriculture in the project, and William George Bruce, Milwaukee, a discussed by representatives of engineers, farmers and business men at the Wisconsin waterways meeting here next Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The afternoon session will be presided over by Justice M. B. Rowan, a member of the Wisconsin supreme court. At this session ex-Governor Harding of Iowa will give an address on the interest of the inland states, while G. Philb. Manitowish, will speak on lake to ocean shipping, concluding the program of addresses.

Following the formal program, the resolutions committee, which will be selected at the close of the morning session, will report with a list of resolutions which will be adopted by the meeting.

### MUST NOT SELL GREEN CHEESE; STATE SUES CHEESEMAKER

Madison—The power of the state department of markets to enjoin waste in the marketing of food will be tested in a criminal action brought under the new marketing law against Joseph Schuster, cheesemaker at Greenwood, Wis.

Schuster is alleged in the complaint filed with Frank Jackson, district attorney of Clark county, to have violated department order which prohibits marketing of any whole American cheese until it has been out of the press at least three days and is dry. Further requirement calls for stamping the dates of the removal from the press and of packing, on the cheese.

This order is named, the department says, to prevent sale of so-called green cheese, which it declares, results from the failure to comply with the departmental requirement and has been tending to undermine the reputation of Wisconsin as a dairy state, because of its decreased food value brought about through rind rot. Under powers granted by the legislature assumes that it was authorized to prevent this waste.

With over 2,750 factories in Wisconsin producing two-thirds of the nation's cheese affected by the regulations, the department says that it is necessary to hold up the standard of the product.

The three principal regulatory powers granted under the new marketing law are new before state courts for review. Trade commission powers over unfair competition are involved in the suit against the Standard Oil company, and against two co-operative creameries of the state. The standardization power is being tested in courts of Burnett and Juneau counties, and the waste power will be tested in the litigation commenced.

## EMERY PLEADS FOR QUALITY CHEESE

No Excuse for Poor Product in Wisconsin, Convention Is Told.

(By Associated Press.)

Madison—Quality is the self-evident truth in the demand for cheese, J. Q. Emery, Wisconsin Dairy and Food commissioner, told delegates to the 13th Annual Wisconsin Cheese Makers' convention in an address here today, speaking to the theme "Present Day Problems in the Cheese Industry."

In the solution of problems, he said, there are always certain truths called axioms, that must be recognized, and such is the case in the cheese industry. He spoke in part as follows:

"It becomes apparent that in cheese making, the first and fundamental problem is a supply of pure, clean fresh milk. The cheese maker has a very large and important part in the solution of this problem. To secure milk of the requisite quality calls for intelligence, skill, tact, energy, industry, courage and ambition to produce a fancy cheese."

Sour Cheese Inexpedient  
"A second, present day problem is the manufacture of good milk into fancy or No. 1 cheese. Prohibition has done away with the market for sour cheese. Sour cheese has caused heavy losses the past season. This seems inexpedient. Such losses are not necessary and cannot be afforded. The cheese maker who knows how to make No. 1 cheese and yet produces sour cheese must be eliminated from the business."

"There are certain well fixed standards which all can stand and should support. With hundreds of thousands of patrons, all differing as to what constitutes good milk, a definitely determined standard, fixed by competent authority, is absolutely essential. The legislature has defined and standardized milk, the raw material from which cheese is made, in the following language:

"Milk is the fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within eight days before and four days after calving, and contains no less than eight and one-half per cent of solids, not fat, and not less than three per cent of milk fat."

Requirement Reasonable  
"For the meeting of this requirement, the farmer, the cheese factory patron, is primarily responsible. The standard and requirement is so reasonable, so fundamentally necessary, that it seems incredible that any right thinking person should seek or wish to evade it or lower it. The success and prosperity of the cheese industry depends absolutely upon this fundamental requirement."

STUDENTS ENTUSE OVER SQUARE DANCE  
Evanston, Ill.—Two hundred Northwestern students awoke Thursday convinced that a dance could be a success without jazz music. Instead of the toddle, Chicago glide, and Broadway glide they enthusiastically executed the Virginia reel and square dance at a dance here Wednesday night.

Dixon—"A woman is never beaten." Nixon—"No, a man who fights and runs away will find his wife quite ready to resume the argument upon his return."—London Answers.

# No other phonograph can do it!



No other phonograph even dares the test which the New Edison underwent last month, before a large audience at the High School and Methodist Church.

That fact is something for you to think about.

The test of comparison with living artists is the only phonograph test which means anything. It is the only way in which a phonograph can irrefutably prove its realism. It is the most drastic of all phonograph tests. To sustain it, requires absolutely perfect realism,—nothing less.

Last month, the New Edison stood by Glen Ellison's side in both the High School

and Methodist Church. If you were there, you heard the living voice and the RE-CREATED voice brought into direct comparison. You know that there was no difference between the two voices.

A similar test was made by Miss Alta Hill with her piano selections. Again the same result—there was no difference between the RE-CREATED performance and the living performance.

By this wonderful performance, the New Edison has placed itself apart from all other phonographs and talking machines. It alone has sustained this drastic test. It alone has proved concretely and conclusively, that it gives you the living performances of great artists.

## The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

Any Official Laboratory Model you buy in our store will positively sustain the test made at the High School and Methodist Church. We will give you our guarantee to that effect.

Come in and hear this instrument in some

further tests of its realism. Learn that you can have an Official Laboratory Model of your own, on a very small cash outlay. We will make a gentleman's agreement with any music lover.

# McKenzie Music Shop

112 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET

# Solomon's

## WOMEN'S WEAR

# TWO MORE DAYS

## Friday and Saturday

# BIG RACK SALE

## COATS—SUITS—DRESSES

We have placed dozens and dozens of high grade garments on racks for Janesville's Greatest Ready-to-Wear Sale for Women and Misses at the ridiculously low price of

# \$15.00

The most desirable styles of the season in all the wanted fabrics. Values to \$55.00. All go at the low price of \$15.00. Shop early, they will go fast.

